INVENTORY 1

93749. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae. Corn.

om Mexico. Seeds presented by Emil Makrinius, Concordia, Oaxaca. Received July 1, 1931.

Indian name, Chise. Corn grown in the mountains at 10,000 feet altitude; it matures in 11 months.

93750. Ulmus pumila L. Ulmaceae. Chinese elm.

rom Manchuria. Seeds purchased from the Manshu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), whole-sale seed growers and dealers, Dairen. Received July 1, 1931.

near Mukden, Manchuria, at 250 feet altitude. Introduced for the use of experimenters in the north-central Plaing area

93751 to 93755. AVENA Spp. Poaceae. Oats.

From Uruguay, South America. Seeds pre-sented by Dr. Alberto Boerger, Director del Instituto Fitotécnico y Semillere Nacional, La Estanzuela, Department Co-lonia. Received July 1, 1931.

Out varieties introduced for the use of department specialists.

93751. AVENA BYZANTINA Koch.

No. 1095-A. 1332.

93752 to 93755. AVENA SATIVA L.

93752. No. 64-Q.

93753. No. 64-R.

93754. No. 64-S, 613321.

93755. No. 64-T.

93756 to 93762.

com Quibdo, Colombia. Seeds collected by W. A. Archer. Received July 2, 1931.

93756 to 93762—Continued.

93756. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceae. Papaya.

Collected in May, 1931. A variety about 8 inches long and semiseedless. This type is frequently found in the region around Quibdo.

98757. CUCURBITA MOSCHATA Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae. Cushaw.

Sapallo. Collected April 20, 1931, at Quibdo. A short-necked, light-green squash 9 inches long and over 5 inches in diameter with irregular cream markings on the globular body. The flesh, which has the color and odor of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, is used in making dulces. The seeds are roasted and eaten.

93758. GUILIELMA GASIPAES (H. B. K.) Bailey (G. spectosa Mart.). Phoeni-caceae.

An Amazonian palm, becoming ultimately about 60 feet high, closely allied to the pejibaye (Guttielma utilis). Like the pejibaye, it furnishes food for a great number of people in regions where it is indigenous; it appears to be of promise for cultivating as a food plant throughout the Tropics in congenial situations.

For previous introduction see 93359.

98759. PHYTELEPHAS MACROCARPA Ruiz and Pav. Phoenicaceae.

Ivory-nut palm.

A tall tropical American palm with a thick, rough trunk and foliage resembling that of the coconut palm. The bony fruits are used for making buttons,

For previous introduction see 74503.

93760. HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM Koen. Zinziberaceae. Common gingerlily.

No. 1847. Heliotropo. Collected in a park at Quibdo, April 10, 1931. A tu-

by W. A. Archer. Received July 2, 1931. | park at Quibdo, April 10, 1931. A tu
'It should be understood that the names of varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and
other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when
introduced by the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of
such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country.
As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and
the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign
varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to
bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom
mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are
appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium
specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the
same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identification, therefore, must
necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question
regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this division,
herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification
can be made. can be made.